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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

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9 Juan Ricardo Naranjo,	)	
	)	
10 Plaintiff,	)	No. CV-13-01177-ROS-DKD
	)	
11 vs.	)	
	)	<b>ORDER</b>
12 Unknown Smith,	)	
	)	
13 Defendant.	)	
	)	

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15 Plaintiff, formerly an inmate at the Maricopa County Fourth Avenue Jail, filed a *pro se*  
 16 Prisoner Civil Rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 on June 11, 2013 (Doc. 1). The  
 17 Court issued a Notice of Assignment on that date, a copy of which was mailed to Plaintiff, in  
 18 which he was warned that failure to file a Notice of Change of Address could result in the case  
 19 being dismissed (Doc. 2). The Court issued an order for payment of the inmate filing fee on  
 20 August 28, 2013, and ordered defendant to answer the Complaint (Doc. 5,6). On September  
 21 3, 2013, copies of the Plaintiff's Complaint and the Court's August 28, 2013 Orders mailed to  
 22 Plaintiff at his last known address were returned as "unable to forward" indicating he was "no  
 23 longer in custody" (Doc. 7). Plaintiff has not filed a change of address.

24 Plaintiff has the general duty to prosecute this case. *Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Co. v.*  
 25 *Pioche Mines Consolidated, Inc.*, 587 F.2d 27, 29 (9th Cir. 1978). In this regard, it is the duty  
 26 of a plaintiff who has filed a *pro se* action to keep the Court apprised of his or her current  
 27 address and to comply with the Court's orders in a timely fashion. This Court does not have  
 28 an affirmative obligation to locate Plaintiff. "A party, not the district court, bears the burden

1 of keeping the court apprised of any changes in his mailing address.” *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d  
2 1439, 1441 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988). Plaintiff’s failure to keep the Court informed of his new address  
3 constitutes failure to prosecute.

4 Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that “[f]or failure of the  
5 plaintiff to prosecute or to comply with these rules or any order of court, a defendant may move  
6 for dismissal of an action.” In *Link v. Wabash Railroad Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 629-31 (1962), the  
7 Supreme Court recognized that a federal district court has the inherent power to dismiss a case  
8 *sua sponte* for failure to prosecute, even though the language of Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules  
9 of Civil Procedure appears to require a motion from a party. Moreover, in appropriate  
10 circumstances, the Court may dismiss a complaint for failure to prosecute even without notice  
11 or hearing. *Id.* at 633.

12 In determining whether Plaintiff’s failure to prosecute warrants dismissal of the case, the  
13 Court must weigh the following five factors: “(1) the public’s interest in expeditious resolution  
14 of litigation; (2) the court’s need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the  
15 defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the  
16 availability of less drastic sanctions.” *Carey*, 856 F.2d at 1440 (quoting *Henderson v. Duncan*,  
17 779 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986)). “The first two of these factors favor the imposition of  
18 sanctions in most cases, while the fourth factor cuts against a default or dismissal sanction.  
19 Thus the key factors are prejudice and availability of lesser sanctions.” *Wanderer v. Johnson*,  
20 910 F.2d 652, 656 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990).

21 Here, the first, second, and third factors favor dismissal of this case. Plaintiff’s failure  
22 to keep the Court informed of his address prevents the case from proceeding in the foreseeable  
23 future. The fourth factor, as always, weighs against dismissal. The fifth factor requires the  
24 Court to consider whether a less drastic alternative is available. Without Plaintiff’s current  
25 address, however, certain alternatives are bound to be futile. Here, as in *Carey*, “[a]n order to  
26 show cause why dismissal is not warranted or an order imposing sanctions would only find itself  
27 taking a round trip tour through the United States mail.” 856 F.2d at 1441.

1 The Court finds that only one less drastic sanction is realistically available. Rule 41(b)  
2 provides that a dismissal for failure to prosecute operates as an adjudication upon the merits  
3 “[u]nless the court in its order for dismissal otherwise specifies.” In the instant case, the Court  
4 finds that a dismissal with prejudice would be unnecessarily harsh. The Complaint and this  
5 action will therefore be dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules  
6 of Civil Procedure.

7 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of  
8 Civil Procedure this action is dismissed without prejudice and the Clerk of the Court shall enter  
9 judgment accordingly.

10 DATED this 24<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2013.

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15 Roslyn O. Silver  
16 Senior United States District Judge  
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